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Continuation of the Packet from Parnassus; *begun in our Last.*

COUNTRY NEWS.

THAT there is most News here, because it gathers in going. That Reputation is measur'd by the Acre. That Poverty is the greatest Infamy That the Pity of, alas poor Soul! is generally mistaken. That Roast Beef is the best Smell. That a Justice of Peace is the last Relique of Idolatry That the Allegory of Justice painted blind is turn'd the wrong Way. That Widows descend with the Estate. That we love Names better than Persons. That the Duty of Religion is lent, not paid. That the Reward is lost in the Want of Humility. That the Clouding of Truth may hide the Glory of the Light, but not the Day. That a Courtier never attains to Self-Knowledge but by Report. That many great Men are so proud, they don't know their own Fathers. That a Woman is the Effect of her own Gift. That to remember, to know, and to understand, are three Degrees not understood. That Country-Ambition is no Vice, for there is nothing above a Man. That to live long is to fill up the Days we live. That the Zeal of some Mens Religion reflects upon their Friends. That the Pleasure of Vice is but a present Indulgence, for it endures but the Acting. That the proper Reward of Virtue is from within, the external is Policy. That Good and Ill are the Cross and Pile in the Game of Life. That Circumstances are the Elements of Politicks, Censure the Being, Action the Life, but Success the Ornament. That when Authority presses hard, it is called Violence; when Policy trips up the Heels, 'tis call'd Dexterity. That this Life is a Throng in a narrow Passage; he, that is first out, is first at Ease; he, in the Middle, is in the most Trouble, and, if the last fall, feels no Hurt himself, but is guilty of much to others. That GOD requires an Account of our Debts, not a Payment. That Liberality should have no View, but to assist the Wretched, and reward the Deserving. That the Mystery of Greatness, is to keep the Vulgar in Ignorance. That all this is no News to those of better Genius, and that the City does not care what the Country thinks.

Postscript to the Country News.

THAT the chief Company here are discontented Courtiers, laid aside like old Fashions; rich Merchants who begin to enjoy Life, when 'tis almost over; and noisy Fox-hunters, which are the Growth of the Place That every great Vice is a Pike in a Pond, that devours the Less. That it's wholsomest getting a Stomach by walking on your own Grounds, and then first laying it at another's Table. That Atheists in Affliction, like blind Beggars, are forc'd to ask, tho' they know not of whom. That there are, God be thank'd, no two such Acres in the Country as the *Exchange* and *Westminster Hall*. That only *Christmas-Lords* know their Ends. That Women are not so tender Fruits, but they'll bear as well upon Beds as against the Wall. That our Carts are never so ill employ'd as when they are waited on by Coaches. That Sentences in Authors, like Hairs in a Horse's Tail, concur naturally in one Root of Beauty and Strength; but, being pull'd out one by one, serve only for Springs and Snares. That both Want and Abundance, alike, let a conitant Mind above the World. That 'tis certain there is none of the forbidden Fruit left, because we should all eat as long as it grew to tempt us. That Candidates for Parliament address themselves to the Country, but their Eyes are upon the Court. That, next to no Wife and Children, your own Wife and Children are the best Pastime; another's Wife and your Children worse, your Wife and another's Children worst of all. That Statesmen hunt their Fortunes, and are often at a Fault. That Favourites course her, and are ever in View. That Intemperance is not so unwholsome here, as in Town, for no one ever saw Sparrow sick of the Pox. That there's neither Treachery nor Fidelity here, because we have no Secrets. That Court-Motions are up and down, ours circular: Theirs, like Squibs, cannot stay at the highest, nor return to the Place from whence they rose, but vanish and go out: Ours, like Mill Wheels, ever busy, without changing Place. We have stated Fortunes, they Vicissitudes.

News from the Coffee-house.

IT is thought here that a Man is the Cook of Time, and that it needs very good Sauce to make it go down palatably. That Life, Death, and Time, chase one another in a Ring, like Cabbin-Boys at Sea. That Policy and Superstition are, of late, both stript of their Masques, and are found with wry Mouths, squinting Eyes, and bad Breaths, and those who us'd to be their Admirers, now look upon them with Loathing. That when Nature is too fond of her own, she becomes unnatural and foolish. That the Soul, in some, is like an Egg hatch'd by a young Pullet, who, by often quitting her Nest, occasions such frequent Heats and Colds, as produces in the End nothing but Stink and Rottenness. That the Superficies of Virtue is Prudence, but Beneficence the Reality. That too much Clemency in the State is the Nurse of Rebellion, and too much Servility in the People, the Parent of Tyranny. That Thought of the Future is retir'd into the Country, and Time present dwells at Court. That Wit is a scarcer Commodity than Money, and is to be found in fewer Hands. That the Contempt of Authors for one another, is the Reason why the Publick has a Disesteem for all. That there were never more Criticks in the Pit, nor less Entertainment on the Stage. That Actors are the worst Managers, except those that are manag'd by Actors. That Plays are in their Dotage now, and the second Childhood is worse than the first. That Politicks are become a publick Nuisance, and Whig and Tory other Names for Incendiaries. That publick Spirit is a Masque which is worn by both, but fits neither. That social Laws are of more Moment than national Treaties. That the Increase of Trade is better News than a Victory, and a Merchant a more honourable Character than a Soldier. That the *British Fleet* is our natural Strength, and a Multitude of Seamen more to be wish'd for than a Number of Ships. That the Law is a dead Weight upon the Constitution, and to carry it still, or throw it down, is alike dangerous. That to be sick is to be in double Danger, of one's Life by the Disease, and one's Pocket by the Physician. That to be a Physician in Vogue, is to be a Tyrant over the Sick; and to have a more arbitrary Power over Life and Death, than a Lord Chief Justice. That a poor Man ought to have a Patent from Heaven for his Health, or a Bill on Providence for his Support in Sickness. That Hospitals are rather Monuments of Ostentation, than Acts of Charity. That if the Clergy continue to purchase Advowsons, and refuse to take Fines, we shall want another *Harry* the VIIIth in an Age or two more. That *Peter* and his Fellow-Disciples were never of the House of Lords. That the See of *London* has no more Right to nominate Bishops than that of the *Isle of Man*: And that no honest Man ought to be disqualified from Preferment in the Church, unless his Enemies will confess they are afraid of his Company. That modern Patrons accept of Dedications, as *Absalom* set up his Pillar, to get themselves a Name. And Poets praise them, as Counsellors plead, for what they are to get by it. That Friendship like Fame is only a Sound, and Men keep as far asunder in good Offices, as if he that wanted one carry'd the Plague about him. That no Man is poor that has as much as he wants, nor rich that can't enjoy what he has. That tho' a Citizen may be often honest, he can be seldom generous, because Trade implies Gain, and Liberality Loss. That if a Man sets his whole Mind on any one Thing, he may attain it. That a Multitude of Pursuits distracts the Attention, and disappoints all. That one Man can be excellent only in one Thing; and every Gentleman should have an Insight into all. That Good-Manners is the Manufacture of the Court, which they sometimes give, sometimes barter, and often throw away.

News from Sea.

THAT the best Pleasure is to have no Object of Pleasure, and Uniformity is a better Prospect than Variety. That going to Sea is Change of Life, but not of Condition; where Risings and Falls, Calms, and Cross-Gales are yours in Order, and by Turn; Fair Winds but by Chance. That a Calm is like a smooth-fac'd Courtier, that hinders you more by Delays, than an open Adversary's bad Weather. That Levity is a Virtue, for many are held up by it. That 'tis less Trouble to rig a Ship than a fine Lady, and the more either of them is laden, the apter to leak. That small habitual Faults are as dangerous as little Leaks unfound, and that to punish and not prevent, is to labour in the Pump, and leave the Danger open. That 'tis best striking Sail before a Storm, but necessary in it. That a short Life is best, as the speediest Voyage is the best. That to him who has no Port, no Wind is friendly, and yet no Port at all is better than a bad one. That Expedition is to be bribd every where but at Sea. That Gain works a new Miracle, makes Men walk upon the Water, and drowns the Noise of a Storm, especially a distant one. That a Man's Companions are, like Ships, to be kept at Distance, for fear of falling foul of one another: Friends only are to be clos'd with. That the fairest Course for a wandering Mind is the Sea, because there is the most Room for it, and he may be tir'd before he has shifted to every Point of the Compass. That I could carry my Reader much farther, yet leave as much to do, and all would be but *Via Navis* without Track: For so is all moral Instruction to Youth's uncertain Humour. That tho' a Ship under Sail is a fine Sight, yet 'tis better to see her moor'd in the Haven. That I care not what becomes of this frail Bark of the Body, so I preserve the Passenger. And so here I cast Anchor.

Conclusion of the Letter to the Author of the REGISTER, *begun in our last.*

IF so, what Hazard must they run in being worse than ever, and to be forc'd to herd with such Monsters! The Rich and Great will be justly responsible to God for the Consequences, as having abandoned them to the Temptation of such wicked Agents. No Wonder indeed that Suicide is so common, there being so little Restraint put upon Vice, and so little Care taken of a miserable Penitent. Let the rich Censurer, and such as pretend to be free from Vice, favour the Publick with such Passions or Vices as they have conquer'd in themselves, in the Time of Youth, and a great Estate, after a neglected Education. As Lessons of Christianity have been long since disregarded by most Parents and Guardians, and Prayers, as being impolite, or rendering them mopish in Business or Trade, raising Scruples, which may prevent their taking such profitable Advantage of the Weakness or Necessity of their Neighbour, as may enable them to be rich in a little Time: Let each, I say, that pretends to blame such, lay his Hand on his Breast, and then declare, if he can, that he was naturally of a passionate, revengeful Temper, addicted to Women, Wine, Covetousness, Pride, *&c.* and that he of his own Strength conquer'd these Things, whilst rich and young, surrounded with Flatteries. If any such there be, he may in some Measure censure the Prodigal: Yet before he does, he ought carefully to consider to whom the Glory of his Conversion or Conquest is due. If it be only to God, What hath he to boast on? Nothing, but, on the contrary, own himself a very unprofitable Servant. And further, that had the Prodigal but met with the same godly Means, he might have been as good a Convert, and as great an Honour to his Family.

As to such taking to a Livery, I beg Leave to ask you, whether that Employ can suit with a Gentleman according

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N. B. *Advertisements, of a reasonable Length, are put in this Paper at Two Shillings and Six-Pence each.*

to the Offices ſuch are generally employ'd in: As procuring Whores for their Maſters, ſeducing poor innocent Girls, under Pretences of hiring, and bringing them to Places where none muſt hear their Cries; and ſome others in a more wicked Way, which for Intereſt-Sake they muſt conceal, tho' they do not act.——Sir, had you been of the Number of ſuch unhappy Gentlemen, (I beg Pardon) you could not have forgot to have recommended ſuch to wait on the Nobility, who at preſent ſupport ſuch as were bred up in low Life and laborious Work, in ſuch a Manner as is ſuitable to the Birth and Education of thoſe unfortunate Gentlemen: Tho', I confeſs, they are but few in Number, a vaſt Majority being compos'd of Foreigners. And if their Birth and Education be never ſo mean, their ſpeaking in an unknown Tongue, provided they have no *Britiſh* or *Iriſh* Blood in their Veins, is more than ſufficient to recommend them to the moſt genteel and profitable Employments of the Nobility of both Sexes. And ſo greatly have they been encourag'd of late, that vaſt Swarms come over every Year. How far ſuch Partiality hath, or may affect the true *Britiſh* Dealers in Trade, ſince ſeveral, as may be preſum'd, have, and others may, when they have ſav'd a Sum of Money, follow ſome Trade or Buſineſs in ſuch Parts of this Metropolis, as are out of the Rules of the City: This I ſhall leave to your better Judgment, and thoſe in Trade. But, if I'm not out in my Notion, it would be but juſt to have an Act of Parliament, That none of the Nobility or Gentry (of great Eſtates) of either Sex, ſhould entertain any Foreigners whatſoever, without paying to the Crown 50 *l. per Annum* for each Gentleman of Horſe, for every Clerk of a Kitchin, or Houſe Steward, 40 *l.* For every Gentleman or Gentlewoman 30 *l.* For every Butler 20 *l.* For every Valet 20 *l.* and each Footman 10 *l.* Then happy would it be for *Great Britain*. This, if enacted and duly executed, might ſave many that may otherwiſe make their Exit at the Gallows.

As to thoſe Gentlemen whoſe Miſeries are thought to be occaſion'd by Idleneſs, and therefore not worthy of Notice, I beg Leave to ſay, that none ought to be condemn'd, without being able to prove that they have refus'd, or neglected Buſineſs when they had it. The Malice and Pride of ſome Men are ſo great, as to charge every one with it, tho' all their imaginable honeſt Endeavours us'd to attain it have prov'd ineffectual. If this be the Caſe, as I charitably believe it is, of every unhappy Gentleman that's ſober, an Offer ought to be firſt made, before they take the Liberty to cenſure.——Neither ought the idle or ſlothful Man to be condemn'd, with ſo much Bitterneſs, till it have been duly conſider'd whether it may not be owing to a Defect or Obſtruction in Nature, like the Idiot; or to have been owing to an immoderate Degree of Sorrow, ariſing from great Loſſes and Diſappointments. Nor is it poſſible for ſuch uncharitable Men to judge of the natural Infirmities that may, and without Doubt do, ſtrongly attend ſome, not only the Young, but thoſe of riper Years. Men generally differ as much in their Conſtitution and Tempers, as in their Stature and Complection: And, as God only knoweth this perfectly, is the Reaſon why he is ſaid in Scripture *Not to judge as Man judgeth*.——As the beſt of Men is imperfect in his Duty in ſome Point or other, ſo ought he to bear with his Neighbour when he finds him faulty in ſuch Things, leſt in Lieu thereof he himſelf be found guilty of Things the other may abhor. Few Men but have their Virtues as well as Vices in a different Way: So that for ſuch to condemn, or pretend to be more perfect, is like the Hypocrite in the Goſpel, that could ſee the Mote in his Brother's Eye, and not the Beam in his own. And if all Men were naturally good, and free from theſe Infirmities, ſome Virtues would be loſt; as would that of Charity, if no Objects were to be found. And as this Life was intended for a State of Probation, the great and profound Wiſdom of God is demonſtrated thereby. For without the various Objects inclining to Good or Evil were allow'd, it would be no State of Tryal.——*Let him that thinketh he ſtandeth* ſure, *take Heed leſt he fall*. It would do well if Men would firſt conſider the Fate of the boaſting Phariſee in the Goſpel, before he takes the Liberty to cenſure or condemn.——For, if a great Sinner, yet if he hath only prayed in the Words of the poor Publican, and hath reſolv'd, as far as in him lies, to lead a new Life, and to make Satisfaction to thoſe whom he hath injur'd, at leaſt to the utmoſt of his Power, he ought to be cheriſh'd by all good Chriſtians, Repentance being next to Innocence.——If he hath not done that, ought he not in the Spirit of Meekneſs firſt to be admoniſhed?——To reproach is neither becoming a Chriſtian, nor the Way to make a Convert. And to cenſure without Diſtinction, as is but too common, or according to their Fancies giving the Characters of Good to Evil, becauſe they are rich, and Evil to the Good merely becauſe they are in Want, and may have petition'd ſuch for Relief, muſt add very much to the Meaſure of their Iniquity, and be a Means for ſuch to ſhare a worſe Fate than that of *Dives* in the Goſpel, if it be allow'd that there are different Degrees of Puniſhments, as well as Rewards, in a future State. For as the Unhappy can but expect few Friends, it would be very cruel to deprive him by Calumny and Detraction, of a Hope, that perhaps, with the Aſſiſtance of Bread and Water, might have kept him alive ſome Months. If the Wants and Miſeries which have befallen ſome Men, appear to be the natural Conſequences of Sin, or ſent by way of Puniſhment, it muſt certainly be the Duty of a Chriſtian to behave himſelf, as St. *Paul* commands in *Gal.* iv. 1, 2. leſt he fall into the like Condemnation. *For what Man is he that liveth and ſinneth not?* I beg Leave to recommend the Duties we owe to the Bodies or temporal Concerns of our Neighbours, *ut ſequitur*.

Viſito, Poto, Cibo, Redimo. Tego, Colligo, Condo, (i. e.) Viſiting them when ſick or in Priſon, contributing to their Cure, *&c. Acts* xxvii. 8, 9. and *James* i. 27. Giving them Drink when thirſty, *Rom.* xii. 20. And feeding them when hungry, *Acts* xvi. 34. Reſcuing and delivering them from Danger, if it be in our Power, *Acts* xx. 10, 11, 12. And I think I may add, without Offence, Diſtreſs and Exile, (As in the Caſe of *Charles* II. who was reſtor'd to his juſt Rights by his penitent Subjects, notwithſtanding ſo many violent Sham Laws had been made to exclude him from his juſt Rights, confirm'd by the Blood of the Royal Martyr his Father to him and his Heirs for ever,) Covering their Nakedneſs, and giving them Cloaths when they have none, *Acts* ix 39. Receiving them into their Houſes, or providing for them, *Acts* xvi. 15. I can't help taking Notice, that as each Labourer who enjoys the open and free Air has alſo ſome little Time allow'd for Reſt, ſo ought they in Pariſh Work houſes (or rather Pariſh Goals) where they are not only debarr'd of Liberty, but from the Conſolation of publick Prayer. The Governors of ſuch may juſtly be call'd charitable Tyrants *(Monſtrum horrendum!)*——Burying them decently when they have or leave no Means to diſcharge the Expences of their Funerals, *Acts* viii. 12. Theſe are ſome of the principal Acts of Mercy due, and ſpecify'd by our Saviour himſelf, *Matth.* xxv. 35, 36. And ſo great a Streſs lay'd upon them, that they are made the chief Subject of the laſt Aſſizes. But this is not all, there being a Duty to be ſhown to the Souls, as in the following old Verſe ——*Conſule, Caſtiga, Solare, Remitte, Fer, Ora*,—— i. e. Admoniſhing, teaching them and directing them when they know not the Way to eternal Life, according to the Rule given, *Heb.* xii. 12, 13. Reproving them when they ſin, and correcting them if obſtinate, *Eph.* v. 11.—1 *Cor.* v. 5. Comforting them when diſtreſſed, and ſpeaking Peace to them when dejected, 2 *Cor.* i. 4. Forgiving their Offences, and pardoning the Affronts and Injuries they have done us, eſpecially where they profeſs a Sorrow and Repentance, *Matth.* xviii. 21, 22, 25. Bearing with their Infirmities, eſpecially where they appear invincible, *Rom.* xv. 1. And praying for them whether they be Friends or Enemies, *Ja.* v. 16. *Matth.* v. 44. He whoſe Neceſſities are ſuch, that he can't relieve the temporal Wants of his Neighbour, may be in a Condition to redreſs this ſpiritual. And indeed where this ſpiritual Mercy takes Effect, and that the Admonitions, Entreaties and Reproofs, *&c.* work a Reformation in him, it proves one of the greateſt Mercies in the World. For it is no leſs than *Saving a Soul from Death*, Jam. v. 20. But this Mercy (according to an eminent Divine) runs out into more Branches ſtill, and there are ſome higher Degrees of it, which merciful Chriſtians in all Ages have juſtly thought themſelves oblig'd to exerciſe. And ſuch is, particularly, our relieving others unaſk'd, and preventing the Wiſhes and Solicitations of the Needy by our Alms and Liberalities. It is therefore recorded, to the eternal Praiſe of *Oneſiphorus*, 2 *Tim.* i. 16, 17. that when he was at *Rome*, he ſought out St. *Paul* very diligently, to miniſter to his Neceſſities. Some niggardly Chriſtians, whoſe Religion lies all in Hearing and Talking, when they have Hints given them of their ſupine Neglect of this Mercy, are very apt to excuſe themſelves with this Evaſion, that they know no Objects of Charity. And, if I may ſay it without Offence, ſuch are highly delighted when they hear any Reflections caſt upon thoſe that are in Want, becauſe it ſerved for an Excuſe for their not relieving them. And ſince the beſt as well as the richeſt bear two different Characters, the Unhappy muſt be miſerable ſtill for ſuch, till remov'd out of this World, where there ſhall be no more Grief or Sorrow, according to *Lazarus* in the Goſpel.——Before I conclude, I beg Leave to give you two Inſtances, both Prodigals, who were forc'd to quit the Sword and Imbroidery, Whores, Wind, *&c.* and became very good in a Way very different from what you propos'd. And leave it to you to judge of the Conſequences that might have attended, had they for Want of Bread or Friends to recommend them, put it into a better Form, for I am of the Number of the been forc'd to your Method.——As to thier Learning, I am wholly ignorant, but both were admitted into the Service of the Altar. One was greatly preferr'd, having above 600 *l.* a Year; the other, tho' his Living very ſmall, was content: Both became particularly eminent for good Life and Converſation. Since my Thoughts are too much diſturb'd to Diſtreſs'd, neither can I tranſcribe it, ſo hope you'll give a charitable Allowance to the many Imperfections therein. Nor do I expect any Advantage to accrue to myſelf, yet there may to others, ſhould you condeſcend to publiſh it, after being corrected; as your Deſign is more laudable than ſome of your weekly Brethren, who put Light for Darkneſs, and Darkneſs for Light, I ſhall, if ever in my Power, make a more grateful Acknowledgment. Tho', at preſent, I conceal my Name, and with Intereſt. Had I publiſh'd my own Caſe, you muſt have cry'd out with the Prophet, *Sure no Sorrow can come up to his Sorrow*, and be ſurpriz'd to think that I have been able to write ſo much. God hath hitherto ſupported me, to whom be Glory! I am,

Your ever faithful humble Servant, &c.

PECCAVI.

P. S. The Generality of both Sexes, tho' they have good Eſtates, think they ſufficiently excuſe themſelves for not giving or ſending to thoſe that aſk by ſaying, That the Family Expences are too great to admit of it: Which may be true, and how it comes to be ſo, is eaſily accounted for, if we conſider the vaſt Sums yearly ſpent in Lac'd Cloaths and Laces, and often of a Foreigner Manufacture, rich Liveries, Maſquerading, Balls and Operas, beſides Gaming, and Wines the moſt expenſive. But whether it would not be better if, for the future, ſuch Sums as are ſquander'd away in a luxurious Manner, to the great Danger of the Soul, were given away in Charity, I ſubmit to your Judgment.—— Before Gentlemen put Lace on their Liveries, they would do well, at leaſt, to conſider whether they have not ſome Relations or other that are almoſt naked; and ſo in their other Extravagancies, *&c.*

Yours, as above, Peccavi.

SATURDAY, *October* 5.

LAST Thurſday the Coroner's Inqueſt met again at the *Half-Moon* near *Hyde-Park-Corner*, and finiſh'd their Enquiry relating to the Death of the Drawer, who was ſuſpected (on Occaſion of ſome Words he declared on his Death-Bed) to have been thrown out of a Window two Pair of Stairs at a Tavern near *Charing-Croſs*, and after a ſtrict Examination of the Evidences on both Sides, the Jury brought in their Verdict, *Suppos'd to have thrown himſelf out of the Window:* Whereupon the Perſons who had been unhappily taken up on Suſpicion of being concern'd in his Death, were honourably diſcharg'd.

Iſaac Burridge, one of the late Mr. *Cantillon*'s Servants, is dangerouſly ill of the Small-Pox in *Newgate*.

The *Thomas* of *Pool*, *Thomas Gleed* Maſter, bound from *Dublin* to *Pool*, is loſt on the Coaſt of *Wales*.

The Act of Parliament paſs'd in *Ireland* the laſt Seſſions, for ſelling all Kinds of Corn and Potatoes by Weight, commenc'd on Monday laſt.

They write from *Dublin*, that the Impreſs for Seamen ſtill continues there very briſk, which makes Fiſh very dear, the Fiſhermen being afraid of the Preſs-Gangs.

That a Diſcovery hath lately been made of a clandeſtine Trade, which has been carried on for ſome Years paſt near *Wexford*, and great Quantities of Run Goods of ſeveral Kinds have been found in the Cavity of a Rock, which was ſo commodious as to hide them from the Eyes of the moſt diligent Searchers, till found out by Accident.

They write from *Gibraltar* of the 13th of laſt Month, that the Garriſon was then in good Health, and every Thing in good Condition: That there were three *Britiſh* Men of War, and ſeven Merchant Ships of different Nations, then in Port: That a Merchant Ship, belonging to the City of *Rotterdam*, was taken two Days before by a *Sallee* Rover, in Sight of the Bay, and conducted to *Tangier*: That the Report being current there, that the Peace was ſettled with the Emperor of *Morocco*, his Excellency Mr. *Zollicoffre* was daily expected from *Tetuan* with the Slaves he had redeem'd; and that the Scarcity of Proviſions, eſpecially Corn, in *Barbary*, increas'd every Day more and more, on Account of the great Drought, which had been for many Months, and ſtill continued.

Preferment. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to preſent the Rev. Mr. *Richard Moſely* to the Rectory of *Wigginton* in the County of *York*.

Marriage. On Thurſday laſt *Thomas Carleton*, Eſq; was married to Mrs. *Prudence Vane*, a near Relation of the Lord *Barnard*, a young Lady of 20,000 l. Fortune.

Death. A few Days ſince died the Rev. Mr. *Richard Simpſon*, Rector of *Norton* in the Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Living is in the Gift of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*.

MONDAY, *October* 7.

The *French* have been very merry upon the Article from *Vienna*, mentioning, that the Emperor, upon receiving Advice of the Surprize of Marſhal *Broglio*'s Quarters, order'd a fine Piece of Muſick to be compos'd by way of Triumph on the Occaſion; but the *French* ſay, that when the Muſick came to be perform'd, his *Imperial* Majeſty had changed his Note, —— alluding to the unpleaſant News which he receiv'd of the Battle of *Guaſtalla*.

The *Germans* on the other Hand take Notice of his moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty's Humility and Piety, in appointing a ſolemn Thankſgiving for the Advantages gain'd in the late Battle at *Guaſtalla*, which, in that Prince's Letter to the Archbiſhop of *Paris*, are ſumm'd up in the taking a few Colour and Drums, and call'd a Succeſs ſo great, *&c.*

Laſt Week was exported to Foreign Parts 1000 Quarters of Wheat, 110,000 Ounces of Silver, and 2000 Ounces of Gold; 83 Ships were enter'd Inward, and 30 clear'd Outwards.

On Thurſday laſt began the Horſe Races at *Newmarket*, when the Duke of *Bolton*'s Cheſnut *Filley* run againſt the Earl of *Portmore*'s Colt, four Miles for 200 Guineas, which were won by the latter.

The ſame Day the Duke of *Devonſhire*'s Bay Colt run againſt the Duke of *Bridgwater*'s Gray Colt, Give and Take the loweſt, four Miles for 200 Guineas, which were won by the latter.

The ſame Day the King's Plate of 100 Guineas was run for, when only two Horſes ſtarted, and was won by Capt. *Appleyard*'s Horſe.

On Friday the Earl of *Portmore*'s Cheſnut Colt beat Sir *Robert Fagg*'s Mare for 200 Guineas.

On Saturday the Duke of *Bridgwater*'s Bay *Filley Patch*, run againſt Sir *Michael Newton*'s Gray *Filley*, four Miles for 300 Guineas, which were won by the latter by about half a Length.

On Friday laſt was held a Regimental Court-Martial of the third Troop of Life-Guards, commanded by the Earl of *Albemarle*, when one of the Gentlemen belonging to the ſaid Troop was try'd for ſelling the Lace of his Houſings and Caps, and ſentenc'd to be broke, which he accordingly was laſt Saturday Morning at the Head of his Troop; but the Earl of *Albemarle* gave him fifty Guineas to diſcharge his Debts.

On Wedneſday laſt a Journeyman Blackſmith murder'd his Wife, at his Lodgings in *Church ſtreet*, St. *Giles's*, by ſtrangling her with a Handkerchief, and the Deceaſed lay in the Room undiſcover'd till the Saturday following, when the Neighbours not ſeeing her abroad as uſual, caus'd the Door to be broke open, and there found her lying on the Floor. The Coroner's Inqueſt have ſate on her Body, and brought in their Verdict *Wilful Murder*. The Huſband made his Eſcape.

Laſt Saturday Night between Eight and Nine o'Clock, a Sharper obſerving a Gentlewoman buy ſome fine Laces in a Shop on *Ludgate-Hill*, and afterwards to paſs under *Ludgate* in a Coach, ſtept up to the Coach-Door, and preſenting a Piſtol, demanded the Box of Lace, which ſhe inſtantly gave him, and he made off with it notwithſtanding he was cloſely purſued.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant his Conge d'Elire to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of *Saliſbury*, for electing the Right Rev. Father in God, Dr. *Thomas Sherlock*, Lord Biſhop of *Bangor*, to the ſaid See of *Saliſbury*, the ſame being void by the Tranſlation of the Right Rev. Father in God Dr. *Benjamin Hoadley* to the See of *Wincheſter*.

Deaths. On Friday laſt died Dr. *Syms*, at his Houſe in St. *Mary-Overs* Church-Yard.——Laſt Saturday died, at his Houſe at *Tottenham*, *Charles Shales*, Eſq; aged 73.

TUESDAY, *October* 8.

On Sunday Night the *Indian* King, Queen, *&c.* were to *Chriſt's-Hoſpital* to ſee the Blue-Coat Boys at Supper, and as they went, ſtopt at St. *Andrew*'s Church, and ſtaid all the Time of Divine Service: The King's Nephew was very attentive to the Prayers, having his Book before him all the Time, and every Part of the Service ſhewn to him; he repeated the Lord's Prayer and Belief after the Miniſter, and was greatly pleaſed with being at Church, ſaying, he would go to Church at *Georgia*, when he got home, to hear Mr. *Quincy*.

Seven Men and a Woman, who were ordered for Tranſportation at the laſt Aſſizes for *Worceſter*, together with one *R. New*, formerly an Evidence againſt *William Manley*, hang'd at *Stafford* for Murder, who had bound himſelf to ſerve in the Plantations, were ſent down in a deck'd Veſſel bound for *Briſtol*, in order for Tranſportation; when they came within about a Mile of *Briſtol* River, the Wind blowing very hard, one of them with a great Lime-ſtone, that was in the Bottom of the Veſſel for Ballaſt, ſtarted a Plank, and then cry'd out, *The Boat is almoſt full of Water*; which made the Maſter of the Veſſel immediately to run the Boat a ſhore to ſave himſelf, which he did with his Men, and ſix of the Tranſports; but *New* and *Vaughan*, and one *Spinner*, the three greateſt Rogues, were drowned.

One of the Tranſports, who was ſaved, confeſs'd, on his coming to *Briſtol*, that *Vaughan* beat the Hole in the Boat, in order to make the Owner run her a-ſhore, that they might have an Opportunity all to make their Eſcape. They ſwore and curs'd all the Way, and *New* in particular ſwore, that he was going to Hell in a Cradle, for ſo he term'd the Rolling of the Veſſel. The ſix other Tranſports were all deliver'd at *Briſtol*, and go by the next Ship to *Virginia*.

They write from *Briſtol*, that they have had very hard Gales of Wind and Rain for ſeveral Days paſt, eſpecially on Tueſday it was ſo high that two large Elm-Trees were blown down in the Church-Yards of St. *Michael* and St. *James*. Some Houſes, both in the City and adjacent Country have alſo been damag'd.

We hear that three Colliers were loſt laſt Week, two near *Scarborough*, and one upon the Coaſt of *France*.

The *Sarah* and *Francis*, Capt. *Hill*, was lately loſt near the *North-Bull* near *Dublin*, and her Crew periſh'd; but Part of her Wreck drove aſhore, by which it was diſcover'd.

We have an Account of the *Sarah* Brig. Capt. *Kent*, being loſt going down the Channel near *Boulton*, bound to *Hull*; the Men and Goods ſav'd.

A Barge, chiefly laden with Corn, coming from *Brockway*, was alſo loſt, with all the Cargo; but the Men ſav'd themſelves in their Boat.

Death. About the Cloſe of laſt Month died, at *Galway* in *Ireland* the Rev. *Henry Hart*, D. D. Warden of the Collegiate Church of *Galway*, Chancellor of the Dioceſe of *Tuam*, and Rector of *Athenree*.

WEDNESDAY, *October* 9.

The *Fubbs*, *Catharine*, *Mary* and *Charlotte* Yachts, are order'd round to *Dover*, to carry her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Orange* and her Retinue to *Calais*, on her Return to *Frieſland* by the Way of *France*.

His Grace the Duke of *Montagu* has order'd a fine Monument to be erected in *Weſtminſter-Abbey*, to the Memory of her Grace the Dutcheſs of *Albemarle*.

Orders have been ſent to the Captains of his Majeſty's Navy, not to impreſs any Men for the future out of homeward bound Ships.

His Majeſty's Ship the *Roſe*, Capt. *Wyndham* Commander, who has been ſome Time cruizing upon the *Sallee* Rovers in the *Mediterranean*, arriv'd on Tueſday laſt at *Portſmouth*, having touch'd at *Liſbon*.

Laſt Week the *Owner's-Continuance*, of *Stockton*, *Robert Wilſon*, Maſter, was drove by the Violence of the high Winds againſt the Rocks near *Flamborough-Head*, and beat to Pieces; the Maſter and all the Men were loſt.

Alſo the *Stephen* and *Jane*, of *Whitby*, *John Harris*, Maſter, laden with Merchant Goods for *London*, was loſt near the *Humber*.

Preferment. Mr. *Jephſon*, Maſter of the *Bedford Head* Tavern in *Bedford-ſtreet*, *Covent-Garden*, is appointed one of the principal Purveyors of Wine to his Majeſty's Houſhold.

Bankrupt. *Henry Burton*, of *Woodbridge* in the County of *Suffolk*, Grocer and Chapman.

THURSDAY, *October* 10.

Letters from *Cheſter* ſay, that the late high Winds and great Rains have ſo much damag'd the Works for making the River *Dee* navigable, by breaking down the Banks, and driving in ſuch vaſt Quantities of Sand, that it's imagin'd it will be impoſſible to effect the Deſign of making that River navigable.

Letters from *Bath* ſay, that that City is as full, if not fuller, than ever was known; there being at this Time upwards of 16,000 Strangers (including Servants) there, and more Company daily arriving.

Within theſe few Days great Quantities of Sugars have arrived here from *Holland*, and more are daily expected; ſo that the *Dutch* will receive great Advantage by the late extravagant Rite of that Commodity.

Capt. *Gumley* has brought over to his Majeſty a curious Plan of the Fortifications of *Philipſburg* at the Time of the late Siege, together with the *French* fortify'd Camp, and the Diſpoſition of the *Imperial* Army during the Siege; a moſt curious Piece, done by the Emperor's chief Engineer.

We are inform'd that the ſaid Gentleman, Mr. *Gumley*, has been recommended to his Majeſty, in a particular Manner, by his Highneſs Prince *Eugene*.

They write from *Frankfort*, that the Weather having lately prov'd very bad there, his Serene Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* had laid aſide his Intention of viſiting the Fortreſſes of *Briſac* and *Fribourg*: His Highneſs was with the Elector *Palatine* when the Letters came away, and purpoſed to go next to *Mentz*, to take his Leave of that Elector before he ſet out on his Return home.

They write from *Duſſeldorff* of the 12th Inſtant, N. S. that the ſame Morning a Tranſport of *Saltzburghers* paſs'd down the *Rhine*, under a Conductor, with the King of *Great Britain*'s Paſs, for *Rotterdam*, where they are to embark for *England*, in order to proceed to *Georgia*. They ſeem'd to be an active ſtout People, and ſuch as would be welcome to any Country.

Marriage. A few Days ſince Mr. *George Garret*, youngeſt Son to *Alexander Garret*, Eſq; in the Commiſſion of the Peace for the *Tower* Hamlets, was married to Miſs *Slaughter*, Daughter to the late Mr. *Slaughter*, a *Blackwell-Hall* Factor.

FRIDAY, *October* 11.

A few Days ago there were ſhewn to their Majeſties in the Drawing-Room at *Kenſington*, ſome Muſquet-Balls that had Glaſs wrought up in them in the Melting, and which had been fired from the Marſhal *d'Aſfeldt*'s Camp near *Philipſburg*, upon Prince *Eugene*'s Soldiers, the Wounds given by them proving incurable: Prince *Eugene* ſent a Letter by a Trumpeter to the Marſhal, complaining of this barbarous and unuſual Method of War; the Marſhal caus'd ſtrict Search to be made throughout the Army, and finding ſeveral Soldiers had provided themſelves with theſe Sorts of Bullets, he ordered them to be taken away, and the Men to be puniſh'd for their inhuman and unwarrantable Zeal againſt their Enemies.

There is a Talk of a Lottery next Year for two Millions, an Addition to the Land-Tax to four Shillings in the Pound, an Increaſe of the Navy from 20 to 30,000 Mariners, together with an Augmentation of the Land-Forces to 28,000 Men.

On Monday laſt one Mr. *Blake*, a Maſter Ship-Carpenter at *Deptford*, going by the Side of a Ship to repair it, fell down into the Hold, and bruis'd himſelf in ſuch a Manner, that he died in a few Hours after.

They write from *Paris*, that a Gentleman who is ſtiled there by ſome *Britiſh* Titles, having been a long Time in Priſon for Debt, had a Trial lately with his Creditors before the Parliament, relating to his Confinement, when that Court, out of a Reſpect to the Honours he had aſſum'd ordered him to be ſet at Liberty.

On Wedneſday Night laſt, one Mr. *Smith*, a Maſter-Dyer in the *Broad Sanctuary*, *Weſtminſter*, had the Misfortune to fall down near his own Houſe, and a Coach coming by at the ſame Time, the Wheels ran over his Head, and bruiſed him in ſo violent a Manner, that he expired ſoon after.

Preferment. Mr. *King* is appointed Clerk of St. *Andrew*'s Church, *Holborn*, in the room of the Rev. Mr. *Barton*, who is promoted.

Death. A few Days ſince died Dr. *Thomas Joy*, a Member of the College of Phyſicians.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

Naples, Sept. 21.

AN Expreſs is arriv'd here from *Spain*, and has brought Letters, as 'tis ſaid, from his *Catholick* Majeſty, to preſs the King his Son to repair immediately to *Sicily*, to ſhew himſelf to the People, and engage their Affections, his *Catholick* Majeſty promiſing at the ſame Time to remit him a Million for the Expence of his Voyage: His *Catholick* Majeſty likewiſe expreſſes his Intention, that *Don Carlos* ſhould add to his other Titles, that of King of the two *Sicilies* and of *Jeruſalem*; but we hear that an Anſwer is gone back to *Spain*, whereby his *Neapolitan* Majeſty excuſes himſelf from complying with either Article, his Preſence being of no little Importance here; and as to the laſt Affair, the Title of *Jeruſalem* is at preſent us'd by the King of *Sardinia*.

Hague, Oct. 5. The old Axiom, *Dimidium facti qui bene cœpit, habet*, was not verify'd in the Consequences of the *Camisado* so well begun, and so well executed by the brave Count *Konigsegg*; for in short, it is not to be supposed, that that General design'd to content himself with a bare *Camisado*, or nocturnal Alarm; no, his Design was certainly to cut in Pieces every Man of the *French* and *Sardinian* Army, from the K—— of S——— to the meanest Drummer. But his Advantages were very short-liv'd; they hardly lasted till Noon; so that one may now say with some Truth, that the Sun is unaccustomed to see the Eagle triumph in *Italy*. The whole *Imperial* Army ought undoubtedly to have driven their Enemies before them, considering the general Disorder they were in: But there was nothing like it: It happen'd upon this, as it usually does upon all such Occasions; they were too busy, and spent too much Time in Plunder; for in short the Enemy's Army all quitted their Camp in their *Dishabil*; and nothing could be more diverting than to see almost all the *Hussars* dress'd in the *French* Mode, with Officers Coats and Wastecoats cover'd with Gold Lace, and little smart *Toupees* issuing out of great black Bags, like *Petit Maitres*; with their Scymetars in their Hands, hacking and hewing down all that stood before them; for we are well assur'd, that they did not spare the Life of one Officer they catch'd sleeping, or flying naked: And indeed if they had, what must they have done with all their Prisoners? At last, in the Afternoon, when they had secur'd all their Booty, and set Fire to the Enemy's Camp, the Army march'd in three Columns towards the Enemy. The King of *Sardinia* had found Clothes by this Time; perhaps the *Germans* were polite enough to send him some from *San Benedetto*: The Marshals of *France* had borrow'd some too, and were much of a Piece with their Soldiers in Shirts, Wastecoats, *&c.* Some had Shoes, others had none; some had Boots, others none, *&c.* but most of them were without Arms. They had a Council of War upon Sight of the *Imperial* Army flush'd with Success; and resolved to fly: They did so, but in such Confusion, that the *Imperial Hussars* and Dragoons made nothing to break and disorder their Rear Guard. At last they got between a Parcel of Rivulets, which are not scarce in that Country; and here they cover'd themselves as well as they could, and the Aid-de Camps immediately spread Terror on all Sides, particularly at *Cremona*, where the Cannon were ordered to be planted upon the Ramparts, upon the Arrival of a Courier to demand a Supply of Provisions and Powder: The Cavalry who were in the *Modenese* galloped away as fast as they could, and had the good Fortune to rejoin the Army. The *Imperial* General judg'd, that the finest Stroke he could strike, was to possess himself of the Bridge which the Enemy had over the *Po* at *Guastalla*; besides that he might hope, by advancing that Way, to draw them into the Plain; but as soon as they were appriz'd of his Design, they march'd with great Speed for that fatal Bridge; and so it was the 19th, before the *Imperialists* could come up with them. Count *Konigsegg* attack'd them with great Fury about Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon; and they gave him a warm Reception; for we are told, that after Mass, seeing the Enemy approach, they all took the barbarous Oath, *Not to give any Quarter*. They repulsed the *Imperialists*, who thrice returned to the Charge, making their utmost Efforts to break the Left Wing of the Allies, where they had their Bridge; but the latter being aware of their Design, they sent a Reinforcement thither; whereupon the brave Count *Konigsegg*, concluding that his Efforts would be to no Purpose, and that he must make some Alteration in his Scheme, sounded the Retreat, which was made in so good Order about Half an Hour after Three in the Afternoon, towards his Camp at *Lazara*, that the Enemy durst not attack his Rear-Guard. Thus I have transcrib'd all that we know here for certain of this great Action, which was excessive bloody, since the *French* own themselves, and are not very well pleased with it, and the *Germans* also own, that there remain'd dead in the Field of Battle, 5 or 6000 *Imperialists*, and 8 or 10,000 *French* and Allies, without reckoning what the *French* lost the 15th, 16th, and 17th.

The brave Prince *Lewis* of *Wirtemberg*, who was wounded at the Battle of *Parma*, lost his Life in that of *Guastalla*, while his Brother *Frederick* died in *Germany* of a Bloody Flux. The Death of those two Generals is a very great Loss to the Emperor.

But by all Circumstances it is plain, that the Battle of *Guastalla* was not decisive; but on the contrary, Count *Konigsegg* waits the Arrival of the 5000 Men commanded by General *Berlinger*, and 4 or 5000 that stay'd on the other Side of the *Secchia*; and it is thought, that when this Reinforcement is arriv'd, with the Men he may draw from the Garrison of *Mantua*, he will return to the Charge, before the Enemy can receive any Succours; but it is apprehended, that they will go and burrow behind the *Lenza*.

Vienna, Oct. 2. The Court has taken the necessary Measures for enabling Count *Konigsegg* to continue the Operations of the Campaign during the Winter. Orders have been dispatch'd to the States of *Austria*, to furnish within a limited Time 2233 Recruits, said to be design'd for *Italy*: And 'tis assur'd, that the Court has concluded a new Treaty with divers Princes of the Empire, to furnish a certain Number of Troops each, to be sent likewise to *Italy*. Some private Advices from the Army say, that there was so great a Number of Men lost on both Sides in the Battle of *Guastalla*, that neither Party has Reason to boast of Advantage. We have Letters from *Constantinople* of the 1st of *September*, mentioning, that the War still subsisted between the *Turks* and the *Persians*; but that a Report went, as if the latter had nam'd Ambassadors to conclude a Peace with the Porte, and that they were actually on the Road to *Constantinople*. These Letters add, that Count *Bonneval* omitted no Opportunity to excite the Porte to take Advantage of the War the Emperor is engag'd in, and to attack him likewise. 'Tis even said, that he has presented a Plan to the Grand Seignior, to let him see the little Difficulty there would be to penetrate into the Hereditary Countries on the Side of *Bosnia*: But we are persuaded, that whilst the War continues between the *Turks* and *Thamas Kouli Kan*, the Porte will have something else to think of than to break with his *Imperial* Majesty.

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Hops	
Old 3*l* to 4	
New 4*l* to 6*l*	
Coals 22	26
GRAIN *per* Quarter.	
Wheat 26	30
Rye 12	18
Barley 13	18
Oates 10	13
Tares 20	22
H.Bean 20	21
H.Pea. 12	18
Boil.dit. 20	22
MALT.	
Pale 20	22
Brown 18	20

STOCKS	
S.S. 82 ¼ a ½	
Annu. 106 ¼	
Bank 141 ¼ a ½	
India 146 ¼	
3p.C. 94 ¼	
MBan 109	
Afric. 20	
Y. Bu. 3 ⅛ a ½	
R Ass. 99 ¼	
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E Cop. 1*l.* 16*s.*	
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N.Bank Cir 3*l* 10	
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S.S. 3*l* 19	
3p.C.I.Bonds 2*l* 10	

CHRISTNED		
M. 171 }	In all	330
F. 159 }		
DIED		
Under	2	236
From 2 to	5 Old	61
5	10	23
10	20	24
20	30	49
30	40	42
40	50	46
50	60	31
60	70	24
70	80	14
80	90	6
Upwards	90	2
Bu. M. 289. F. 269.		
Total 558	Incr. 48.	

LONDON, *Exchanges on*	
Amsterdam —	35 10 a 9
Ditto at Sight	35 7 a 6
Rotterdam —	35 10
Hamburgh —	35 7
Paris —	31 ⅞ a ¼
Bourdeaux —	31 ⅜ a ½
Cadiz —	40 ¼ a ⅜
Madrid —	40 ¼ a ⅜ ●
Bilboa —	40
Leghorn —	50
Genoa —	52 ½
Venice —	49 ½
Lisbon —	5 5 ½ a ⅝
Oporto —	5 5
Antwerp —	36 1 a 2
Dublin —	9 ½

AMLTER. *Oct.* 8, N. S. *Exchanges on*	
London —	35 5 ½ a 5
Ditto at Sight	35 7
Hamburgh —	32 ½
Paris —	56 ½
Bourdeaux —	56 ½
Cadiz —	99 ½ a ⅝
Madrid —	79 ½ a ¼
Bilboa —	79 ¼
Leghorn —	89 ¼
Genoa —	94 ⅜
Venice —	88 ¼ a ⅞
Lisbon —	46 ½
Agio *per Cent.*	4 ¼ a ½
Antw. Loss *p.c.*	1 ½ a ⅝

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N. B. *Advertisements, of a reasonable Length, are put in this Paper at Two Shillings and Six-Pence each.*